JOHN CHURCH, JR.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS. THE BEST IN MAMERICA.—Stock & Grupe's fol.
New York: powerful toned double grand-action Concert Pianos, proneuroced by Lietz, Thalberg and other of TTV grant artists the best in existence.
We will sail lower for cash than any ofher dealer in the city. Flanos and Melodeous tened und repaired theroughly. Planos to let at from \$6 to \$15 per quartee. Mancal instruments selling at half-prices. Do not buy or rent a Plano until you have called and axamined the above.
BRITTING & BRQ., Sole Agents,
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WILL BEAR IT MIND.

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Largest City Circulation!

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Especially for Summer Use. THEY ARE EXTRA IN SIZE, AND OF the most exquisite flavor. No expense or labor sared in getting them up. The object was to jet up AN EXTRA ARTIOLE! Which been successfully accomplished.

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TARW YORK to LIVERPOOL
TIA Queenstown. British and North
American Royal Math Company's
Serow Steamers, AUS TRAL ASIAN,
A.100 tuns, Capt. Modeltey: FIRA,
A.800 tuns, Capt. Anderson; JURA,
A.800 tuns, Capt.
Modely: KIDAR, 2.300 tuns, Capt.
Cook! and other
magnificant and powerful steamers, will sail from
New York every alternate Thursday for Liverpool;
calling at Queenstown, to land passengers and dispatches.

RATES OF PASSAGE

calling at Queenstown, to land passengers and dispatches.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN—\$75. Children under 12 years of age half
price. Infants free. The Cabin passengers will have
a table amply supplied with fresh provisions of the
best quality. All Cabin requisites (with beels, bedding, towns, &c.) are provided by the Company.
Whee, spirits and malt liquors can be obtained on
board at molerate rate.

E FRHAGE—\$35. Children under 12 years of agebear price. Infants \$5. The Steerage passengers
have to provide themselvis with beds, bedding and
towels; also a knife and fork each, one table-spoon,
one ton-speen, one tin piate and one drinking can.

They will be allowed provisions of the best quality
as much as they can at cooked and served by the
Company a servants, and each passenger will be supplied with three quarts of water faily. Persons
vishing to send for their friends can obtain certificates of passage.

inding to send for their friends can obtain certintables to send for their friends can obtain certintables of passage. New York \$39 for adults; children
from Cork to New York \$39 for adults;
from Cork to New York \$39 for adults;
from contained I years to the process of a dults;
from the passage of the

LOUGHRY'S PEACH DEPOT, NO 124 FOURTH-ST, COMMERCIAL OFFICE BUILDING

On AND AFTER JULY 29, I WILL have a daily supply of Peaches during the section, for sale by the best or basket.

MADANK HILLIS, PENALE, BOTAN-HINE ELIXIB sever hils to cure all kinds of the same of the Ulerus, the Kidneya Overles, Bladder and Urethra, Prolapsus (falling) Utarie, Inflamma-tion and Ulceration of the Womb, no matter of how iong standing, sermanestic cared by the use of the

Madame refers with pleasure to the following card of one of the best drugglets in the city:
"To the Pablic and the Louise to Particular:
"We, the watersteened are not in the habit of giving our name to Palent Medicines; but knowing well the Lody Physician, and the medicine settle the Lody Physician, and the medicine settle the literine Riskir, we chiestrally recommend to to all formules suffering from Yennis Discusses of any kind; it is surely resociable, and improve one can do not suffer; we say to fill try, and our search for it yes will find feder.
"F. B. Hills, Druggest,"
"Ourner of Fifth and Race-errota."

N. B.—For sale at the principal office, 144 West flixth at, between hardand Einst EDWARD SCAN-LAN a Chargorn Race and Fifth-sia; and drug-like accounty of Race and Fifth-sia; and drug-gists accountly throughout the city and country. Madang & Isl.18 has returned from the South, and on the found at her office, 144 West Sixth-st, at all times.

J. C. FIHDLIDEY'S E. S. C. HAMS

of also, Ches. Davis & Co.'s Resignation of Co. 18 and September 19 and Sep

MIDLEYON, STROSELLUS & CO.

Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOL. III, NO. 145.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

faster than City time,] 6 A. M., 7:38 A. M., 2:36 P. M. and 8 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, S A. M. and 3:56 P. M.

M. and 3:50 F. M.
OHIO AND MISHINGIPFI-[12 minutes slower than
City time,] 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 F. M. Louisville
Accommodation, 3 F. M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCUNATI SHOW-LINE—[12 minutes slower than City time, | 5:40 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI—[7 minutes fa City time,] 6:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON-[City time,] 5:45 A M. and Ress P. M.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Indianapolis-H., 2:30 P. M., 6 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVA. LITTLE MIANI-3:50 A. M., S A. M., 11:04 A. M.

Onto and Mississippi-7:30 A. M., 12:28 P. M. and 9:50 P. M.

ODSCHMATI, HAMLETON AND DATTON-7:45 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:35 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.

INDIAMAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI-10:15 A. M., 4 P. M. and 19 P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI-19:32 A. M. and COVERTOR AND LEXINSTON-10:35 A. M. and CERCHNATI, RECEMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS-7:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN. East Mail.—Arrives 3:50 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; closes at J. A. M. and S. P. M. Baltinoge, Washington and Whiteleys - Av-

St. Louis And Louisville. Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M.

VARIETIES. Philadelphia has now in service twenty-

The amount of the annual increase of the public debt of France under Napoleon III, is stated at fifty million dollars.

An Irish sailor once visited a city, where he said they "copper-bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet-lead."

Among the items in the New York hotel ills of the Japanese, is 10,000 bottles of

Ralph Farnham, of Acton, Me., the sole revivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, is still living at the age of 164, hale and hearty.

Antioch College, Ohio, has just graduated its largest class—twenty-tour young men and six young women.

A new paper is about to be established at St. Paul, Minnesota, to aid the cause of Breck-

Inridge.

The first bale of new cotton has been received at New York from the plantation of Judge R. B. Wofford, near Cuero, Texas.

In Madrid, Spain, recently, three men, while engaged in prayer in a private chapel, were struck dead by lightning.

A Breckinridge pole, which a party of men were raising, lately, in Haywood County, Tenn., fell, and killed three persons.

Charles J. Burgess, aid-de-camp to Gen. Wool during the Mexican War, is supposed to have committed suicide recently in Wash-ington, D. C.

Wm. Tatum and Thomas Bone, two Ten-nessee planters, recently engaged in an alter-cation in Shelby County, Tenn., and wounded

Two men, Geo. Yates and Lewis Bremen, died from lockjaw recently, in Campbell County, Ga., from running nails into their feet on the same day.

Paul Morphy, after passing a few weeks in New York, will take his final departure for Paris, which he intends to make his perma-tent home.

During last year no less than 659 agricultural articles were patented in this country. Of these 117 were seed planters, 113 harvesters, 58 cultivators, 43 plows, 42 churns, &c.

By the census, Hartford and New Haven will exhibit an increase of about 40,000 over their population of 1850. They have nearly doubled during the last decade.

A lady near Farmingham Falls, Me., one day harrowed in two neres of grain, and the next morning gave birth to a fine, full-sized baby.

A snake was killed one day last week, on the farm of Mr. C. J. Mills, near Rochester, which measured twelve feet in length and five mehes through in the largest part of the

Asahel I. Judd, of Bethany, Conn., com-nitted suicide last week, by shooting himself. It was the father of the young man found from the river at Derby, a few weeks ince.

iours.

instantly.

morse.

three steam fire engines.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1860.

Pleasant Balloon Voyage in New York State.

Jesse Johnson, an eronaut, made an ascen-LITTLE MIANT-I7 minutes faster than City time, 7:39 A. M., 16 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Ac-commodation, 4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, 6 ion in his balloon, the "Comet," from Syra-

cuse, N. Y., a few days since. In his account cuse, N. Y., a few days since. In his account published in the Syracuse Journal he says:

After attaching the car and putting aboard a couple of bags of sand, and every thing being ready. I took my departure from the beastiful city of Syracuse. The halloon ascended rapidly nearly perpendicular to the altitude of one and a half miles. Unwilling to go further from solovely a scane, I checked the ascent, and slowly retraced my steps until at an elevation sufficient to render the view most impressive. Here I could only regret that I was not possensed of the command of language to describe the beauties beneath me. Language is inadequate; it must be seen to be realized. A light haze on on the distant horizon prevented me from seeing Cuyaga, Seneca, or even Lake Ontaria plainly, although I counted eight small lakes; plainly to be seen.

The appearance of Oneida Lake was beautiful beyond description. I was particularly struck with the unique appearance of the Sait Works when directly over them. My course from Syracuse was almost imperceptibly toward the North-west, until I was over Salina Lake, when the "Comet," as to have a little fun at the expense of my temerity, suddenly halted, positively refusing to go farther, and commenced descending slowly, as if intent on having a bath. I could not think this unreasonable in the "Comet," although on my part it seemed quite superfluous, as I had taken a bath in the morning besides, I preferred bathing on the beach, to being ducked by the "Comet" as a boy would drown a kitten.

The stronaut, however, escaped the danger uninjured, and landed in safety. published in the Syracuse Journal he says:

The eronaut, however, escaped the dan ger uninjured, and landed in safety.

Demolition of the Bastile at Palermo. A late letter from Palermo, Sicily, says: A late letter from Palermo, Sicily, says:
Two days ago the Pretorio issued a proclamation, in which it called upon the citizens to come and help in demolishing the face of the Castello-a-Mare looking toward the town. This Castello was, from the most ancient times, the Bastile of Palermo. It was rebuilt and strengthened by Charles V to curb the turbulant population, and has ever since been used as a citadel and State Prison. It occupies the point of the peninsula which formerly guarded the entrance to both the ports of Palermo. One of the ports having been altogether filled up, and the other being considerably reduced, it has lost all its importance as a work directed against ships. The face toward the sea, although looking old and neglected, has, however, the advantage of forming, as it were, a continuation of the wall of the town. It will be, therefore, preserved and strengthened.

The necelamption to daysolish this bates.

forming, as it were, a continuation of the wall of the town. It will be, therefore, preserved and strengthened.

The proclamation to demolish this hated object brought hundreds of volunteer workmen, who assembled in the different quarters of the town, and, provided with crowbars, axes and spades, went in companies of fifty and more to help in the demolition. Every one of the troops had contrived to get a band of music, and the work began with cheering and singing. Never did men, women and children work harder without being paid for it. Not the last among the workmen were the monks of the different religious committees, especially the mendicant friars, Capachins, Franciscans, &c. Whole monasteries seemed to have turned out, and went lustily to work. You could see it was a work of love, or rather of hatred. The whole day, the place was crowded with spectators beside, who encouraged by their applause every successful step in the work of demolition. If this ardour lasts, there will soon be little remaining.

A New and Valuable Fire Arm.

A married man in Worcester, England, has been sentenced to six months hard labor in jail for cutting and carrying off one cabbage, value three cents. A tremendous hail storm occurred on the

A New and Valuable Fire Arm.

The National Intelligencer has recently been shown, by Lorenzo Sibert, Esq., and Colonel J. M. McGue, both of Augusta County, Virginia, a model of a breech-loading repeating fire-arm, the invention of the former gentleman, who has taken the necessary steps to procure a patent for his improvements.

The gun is provided with a conveniently arranged tragazine, capable of containing over one hundred cartridges at once, according to the length of the barrel used.

The gun loads at the breech, and can either supply itself with cartridges from the magazine or be loaded by hand. It also has a novel and most convenient arrangement for removing the case after the cartridge has been fired, and is capable of being discharged in the most rapid succession, until the magazine is exhausted.

The gun is capable of almost any range, day, about forty miles above the junction, extending for a mile in area. George Pierson, a resident of Shelby County, Ill., was robbed, some nights since, of \$3,000 in gold, all the money he had in the

Harry Claren jumped from a bridge into a creek in Rockland County, N. Y., last week, and so injured himself that he died in a few azine is exhausted.

The gun is capable of almost any range, and can be made as accurate for point-blank shooting as any gun in use, and it is capable of being used with equal benefit either as a musicet, carbine, rife or pistol, as well for the purposes of the hunter as of the soldier. This invention is simple, of few parts, and of course can be cheaply constructed, wille we can now perceive scarcely any limit to its capabilities or effectiveness. A cannon exploded in Duplin County, N. Y., on the 15th inst., and mortally wounded four men, one of whom, John Perry, kied in a few hours. A few days since, Allen Baker, residing near Carrollton, Md., white loading hay on a wagon, expressed a wish to lie down, and instantly expired.

An Obator Attached for Dest.—There came a reverend gentleman to Boston on Anniversary Week to make a great speech. He had formerly lived in that vicinity and contracted debts that he was not careful to pay. A friend to whom he owed a debt, knowing he was expected to make a great speech, got a writ prepared; and when the speech was about to come off, the officer appeared. The leaders found out that the speaker was about to be carried off, and they became pledged to the officer, if he would leave the speaker, the money should be forthcoming on the next day. Joseph Lippincott, an elderly citizen of Pittsgrove, N. J., fell from a load of hay, a few days since, and broke his neck. He died The steamship Prince Albert arrived at Galway on the 2d inst., in the short passage of five days and twenty hours from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Thos. H. Darrell left his wife, a few days since, and afterward committed suicide in Madison County, Ark., on account of recoming on the next day. Passent Host Paice of Paovisions in Eunors.—The English journals teem with complaints of the high price of provisions, and
writers from France state that meat was
never before so dear in that country as at the
present time. To confirm this statement the
following list of prices is given of the charges
in Paris. We reduce the rates to American
currency: Fillet of beef, 48 cents per pound
(l); rump steak, (and fearfully tough they
are,) 27 cents pound; inferior beef for making
soup, (bone included) 18 cents pound; ordinary joints of veal and mutton are 22 cents
the pound. Salmon is sold at 84 cents the
pound. A single mackerel costs 24 cents. In St. Petersburgh, Russia, an Englishman, Henry Klone, was arrested, some weeks since, for attempting the life of the Czar. He was supposed to be insane from a debauch. A man and his wife committed suicide, and murdered four children, in Constanti-nople, recently, from some religious mono-mania. A fellow named Peter Spike died from over-eating, in Ray County, Mo., some days since. He was regarded as the greatest glut-ton in the State. A child about three years old, son of Stephen Honna, was sufficated to death in Austin County, Texas, a few days since by a monster blacksnake. cound. A single mackerel costs 34 cents. Vegetables and fruit were never known to be so dear as now.

SUMMER RECREATIONS IN NEW OBLEANS.
The New Orleans Orescent of July 10, gives us a summary of the pastimes in that city on the single previous day: One duel; two street fights between respectable gentlemen; four Coroner's inquests; a shooting of two persons not concerned in any way in the difficulty (one probably fatally) by a steamboat watchman, who fired five times at a steamboat clerk, as the latter was endeavoring to "dodge" behind persons in the heighborhood of the affray; one highway robber; one suicide; three arrests on charge of murder, two bad custing affrays, with knives; one burglary. That is a nice quiet town for peace-loving people!

Cyslous Punishment of a Stave.—A slave named Henry, has been found guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of a fellow-slave at Charleston, S. C., and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, every other month to be solitary, and to receive at the commencement of every month, twenty lashes. At the expiration of this term, he is to be immediately sold without the limits of the State, or be imprisoned for ten years.

A LITERAL "POST ORIT" BOND.—An old man in Lodus, N. Y., who owed a physician \$30, and was unable to pay it, has deeded to the doctor his body, for dissection, after his decease. The doctor has accepted the deed, and given a receipt in full.

The Japanese correspondent of New Yorl

Journal of Commerce, says:

Mr. Harris says nothing could be plainer than the Imperial Palace. It is of great extent on the ground, but, on account of earthquakes, only one story high. The posts are of hewn timber, planed and lacquered, while the coiling and walls are made of thin lacquered boards, without plaster, or paper, or rich ornaments, or gilding. All neat and handsome, but unostentatious and inexpensive. The floor was covered by thick mats instead of carpets, like those in use in ordinary houses. The throne is a plain affair, made of lacquered wood also, while all the furniture in the Hall of Audience was two seats for Mr. Harris and his Secretary and interpreter, and a table. A screen was placed before the throne, behind which sat the Emperor with his three brothers and five or six chief Ministers around him.

Mr. Harris was admitted to approach as near as these were, as had been agreed, when he simply made three bows, having before stated that was all which was done in andiences of the greatest sovereigns of the west, and this was satisfactory to the Emperor and

he simply made three bows, having before stated that was all which was done in audiences of the greatest sovereigns of the west, and this was satisfactory to the Emperor and his Court. He then made a short address to the Emperor, to which, in a few words, the Emperor replied with a smile on his face, which Mr. Harris was able to see, despite the screen, after which he retired. On the occasion some four hundred or five hundred princes and nobles were present, all upon their knees, according to immemorial usage. Mr. Harris says the Emperor wears a dress of silk and a black lacquered hat or cap, without diamonds or jewels in his dress or on any part of his person, nor does he wear any thing like a crown, shaving most of his head and bringing the spared hair forward over his forehead in a pig tail, just as you see with the most humble Japaneses servants in the Embassadors suite with you.

Every thing is in the most simple style, even in the Imperial Palace, Mr. Harris at one time saying he did not think it cost the Emperor above \$500 per annum for his table and wardrobe, which, however, was probably intended to be taken with a liberal zz-tension. Economy, however, is a great virtue with the Japaneses, to encourage which a

ably intended to be taken with a liberal extension. Economy, however, is a great virtue with the Japanese, to encourage which a strip of fish-skin is sent with every letter from an official, whatever the subject, to remind the receiver that their ancestors were once poor fishermen, and therefore all their descendants should not be ashamed of industry and economy. Two of these singular and instructive mementoes have accompanied letters sent even to me, which might feach no needless lesson if attached to a pole and carried through Wall-street, Broadway and several New York avenues, to say nothing of half a dozen other places.

Diversion of an Immense Fortune into

Philanthropic Channels.

A remarkable instance of the diversion into philanthropic channels of an immense fortune, is given in a scrap of history respecting Thomas Grey, the founder of the hospital at Southwark, England, bearing his name. We are told that Grey had formed a matrimonial engagement with his servant girl, and just previous to the wedding-day had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended, marking a particular stone as the furthest limit of the proposed repairs. His fiancee, noticing a portion of the pavement being left unrepaired, calling the attention of the workmen to it, sud was told that Mr. Grey had forbidden them to extend their operations so far. The girl, presuming upon her supposed power over her lover, ordered the workmen to continue their labors, and added, "Tell him I bade you, and he will not get angry." But she had reckoned without her least, for Grey, on perceiving that a change had been made in his positive orders, involving an additional outlay of a few shillings, renounced his intention of marrying the girl, and at the age of seventy-five years formed the design of building the hospital referred to.

In erecting the structure he expended

referred to. referred to.

In erecting the structure he expended nearly \$100,000, and to endow it he left the further and munificent sum of \$1,100,000. An idea of his wealth may be obtained from the fact that besides making many of his relatives happy with annuities, and giving large sums to various charities during his left. large sums to various charities during his life, he bequeathed nearly half a million dollars to be divided among all who could prove themselves in any degree related to him. History is mute respecting the manner in which the almost bride bore her disappointment. There is no evidence, however, of her having played the heroine's part in an Effic Carstang melo-drama, nor are we told whether the indignant old gent left her the least legacy as a salve for her wounded pride. All we know is, that the assumption of mistress-ship a few hours too soon, secured for England one of her finest hospitals, and placed the name of Thomas Grey on record as the largest private contributor to benevolent objects known to English history.

Supply and Statistics of Coal.—M. de Carnal, one of the owners of coal mines in Prussis, in a statistical work on coal digging, states that the quantity of coal dug in 1857 amounted to 125,000,000 of tuns, a mass which, piled up six feet high, would cover a geographical mile. The lands from which the coal is procured is estimated at 8,000 square miles, and the mean depth of the bed of coal at about thirty-one feet. The mass of coal then known to exist would form a cube of ten miles. If this enormous bulk of coal be compared with the quantity annually consumed, it is confidently believed that there is enough to last for 36,000 years. The calculations of thirty-one feet for the mean depth of the bed is low, for the coal-fields in some places extend fifty-five, 134 and 155 feet. The coal-fields of Great Britain yield 63,000,000 of tuns of coal per year, and it has been estimated by competent judges that England alone would furnish enough coal for the consumption of the whole of Europe for 4,000 years. 4,000 years.

THE JAPANESE TRADE UNAPPROTED BY THE TROUBLES THERE.—The troubles in Japan do not appear to affect trade injuriously. Mr Alcock, the British Euvoy, writes that the Alcock, the British Envoy, writes that the collective trade of the three ports during the first six months after their opening by treaty, has been not short of £1,000,000, and the profits such as rarely fall to the lot of merchants, even in the East. The tea is excellent, and has been sent in considerable quantity to the American market, and silk promises to realize better prices than the Chinese; 2,000 piculs of raw silk, he is informed, worth say \$1,000,000,000, have been shipped, and yielding, he is assured, a profit of 40 per cent. Five million dollars' worth in the first six months after the opening of trade with a people who million dollars' worth in the first six months after the opening of trade with a people who have hitherto relied entirely upon their own internal trade, is not a bad beginning. When the Embassy returns, and shows the Japanese how much they still lack for the supply of all the comforts they might enjoy, we have but little reason to fear that the trade between them and the United States will leavely increase. argely increase.

AMERICATION OF CLERKS IN ENGLAND.—
The English ladies are endeavoring to
"ameliorate the condition of the poor dry
goods clerks of London." Seventy-five Indies
of the highest rank, from the still beautiful
Duchess of Southerland downward, have,
like the Maccabees, "bound themselves by
strong yow" not to shop on Saturdays after
two o'clock, and many others will follow the
example.

A PRISON BLOWN UP BY GUNPOWDER.—At Carmichaels, Greene County, Penn., a few days ago, some persons got a keg of powder and at night places it under a new prison in course of erection at that place, and setting fire to it, blew the structure to pieces.

PRICE ONE CENT.

The Palace and Imperial Manners of Ja- Continuation of the Civil War in Syria Horrible Murders and Masacres A correspondent of the Boston Traveller dated Buirut, June 16, gives the following account of the terrible civil war now going on in Syrian The plot thickens, and I fear that the doon

The plot thickens, and I fear that the doom of the people is scaled. About 100 of the Hasbeyans arrived here yesterday with bloodstained garments, and with a bloody history of their sufferings and the fate of their companions. Concealed under the dead bodies of more than 1,200 of their friends and relatives, they spent a long and terrible night; and, after the fiends who had accomplished this awful tragedy left the spot, supposing that none had escaped to tell the tale, these fugitives reached the coast near Tyre, and came to Beirut in boats.

It was a sad story they told; and as they counted over to our devoted missionaries the names of the Protestants whom they saw butchered in cold blood, the hearts of these plous men sank within them. But two of the entire Protestant community were living when the refugees left Hasbeiya, and these were dreadfully wounded, perhaps fatally. The American Churca, and all the mission property, was consumed, and those benighted natives who had been brought to a knowledge of the truth by the American missionaries, and so instructed by them as to be able to sustain their own, pulpit and schools with native preachers and teachers, were all cut down, and the Protestant mission blotted out! How mysterious are the ways of Providence!

Hasbeiya contained about six thousand inhabitants, and was governed by a family of Moslem Princes of the Great Shehash family. Seventy Princes of the freat Shehash family. Seventy Princes of the Great Shehash family son, and about thirty other Moslems, who had incurred the hatred of the Druses.

The large district of Merj Ayum, west of Hasbeiya, contains a number of Christian villages, and is governed by a Metouali Chief known as Molommed Bey. The Metoualis are followers of Ali, the grandson of Mobomet, and are often at enmity with the Moslems. They have all the cunning and treachery of the latter, as may seen in his treatment of the Christians. This Chief promised to protect the Christians of his disrict from the Druses provided they would pay him the su

they have shared the fate of the Hasbeiyans ere this.

The convents that have heretofore afforded so much aid and comfort to weary pilgrims and travelers, have been plundered and burned, and those comfortable looking old monks have been slaughtered without mercy. Deivil Mekollis, or the Convent of Salvation, which stood upon a peak of Lebanon near Sidon, was not only attacked and plundered, but literally pulled down, and forty-five of its inmates murdered. The Priest Basilius, in his letter of appeal to the Consul, says: "Our convents have been plundered and burned, and property that has remained in the possession of our order for more than one hundred and seventy-five years, has been carried away, and our monks have been slaughtered like lambs, and none have been slaughtered like lambs, and none have been saved but those whose life is destined to be long. These things are pleasing neither to God nor allowable by the justice of governments."

Frailty of the French Dynasties.—I have have watched the change of dynasties in Paris for the last forty years. Each has fallen from its own incapacity. Fresh promises are always ready to take the place of their predecessors; but they are never fulfilled, and the same ruinous course is entered on anew. I have known, and indeed, in some instances, been intimate with most of the men of the day. Among them were some of distinguished talent, and the best intentions, but they did not last. Sometimes they were no better than their predecessors, and often turned out even greater regues. No government has yet kept faith with the people; none has looked on its own interests as of subordinate importance to the public good. Until that happens no power will be permanently established in France. The nation has always been deceived, and will now be desceived. established in Frauce. The nation has always been deceived, and will now be deceived again. Then again, too, will it punish these frauds and tricks, and for that it is already ripe and strong,—Humbold's Letters.

An Attorney in the Wrong Box.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says that the other day a stranger—a lawyer from another State—visited the court-room, and walked immediately within the bar, and took a seat among the prisoners. All eyes were immediately directed toward him as a new comer. Supposing that his neighbors were all lawyers, he inquired of the one nearest him what case was before the court. After some little hesitation, and a repetition of the question, he was answered: "Wall, it's my case; they say I stole a horse, but I didn't." The stranger soon left the court.

PECULIARITIES OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.—It was stated in the recent debates in the Corps Legislatif that out of the 36,000,000 souls in France, 20,000,000 never saw woolen goods of any sort. It has also been recently asserted that 25,000,000 of people there never eat meat oftener than once a week. Paris annually consumes 268,000,000 pounds of vegetables; the market gardens near Paris cover more than 2,760 acres, use 2,160,000 planes bells, 360,000 panes acres, use 2,160,000 glass bells, 360,000 panes of glass, (over hot-beds,) occupy 9,000 people, 1,700 horses, consume \$338,000 worth of manures, return \$2,700,000 by sales of vegu-

GLORY OF THE PRESENT AGE .- It is a priv liege to have lived in an age so stirring, so pregnant, so eventful. It is an age never to be forgotten. Its voice of warning and encouragement is never to die. Its impression on history is indelible. Amid its events, the American Revolution, the first distinct, colorum assertion of the rights of men, and the American Revolution, the first distinct, solemn assertion of the rights of men, and the French Revolution, that volcanic force which shook the earth to its center, are never to pass from men's minds. Over this age the night will indeed gather more and more as time rolls away, but in that night two forms will appear—Washington and Napoleon—the one a lurid metsor, the other a benign, serene and undecaying star.—Channing.

REVUIN OF A GREAT RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.
Three years ago a Russion expedition sailed
for a voyage around the world, being fitted
out by Government for the purpose of making scientific investigations, &c. During the
last month the vessel returned to port, having
been so badly injured that her return safe
excited the surprise of all. On her arrival,
the Grand Duke Constantine went on board,
and, as a manifestation of his admiration of
the conduct of the officers, he at once made
the captain an admiral, and likewise promoted all the other officers. REPURN OF A GREAT RUSSIAN EXPEDITION

Garmaldi nor Destined to Assassination. A letter from Genoa in the Paris Steele says: "Garibaldi does not appear destined to perish by the poignard, as was feared by some of his friends. We learn from Messins that the famous Bosco, who accepted the mission to assassinate him for 25,000, has not had the courage to commit the crime, but has, on the contrary, had an andience of the General, to whom he made important revelations."

MURDER FOR MONEY.—John Farrel, a citizen of Bell County, Texas, had started North after sheep, carrying with him not less than a thousand dellars, and how much more is not known, was murdered within seven miles of Belton, and the money carried sway. The affair has created great excitement.

Artificial Ornamental Woods.

Boxwood is becoming so scarce, that pieces of suitable sizes for wood engraving cost a considerable price, and even then it can not be found of sufficient size for large cuts, and consequently blocks are made up of small pieces, either glued or screwed together. The blocks thus made are objectionable; because two pieces of wood will not always be of the same density or quality, and, as a result, the engraver cuts irregularly in passing over the joinings, unless it be held in a very skillful hand, and the joint does not always keep perfectly close, consequently in printing from such a block a white line shows across the picture where the joining occurs. To obviate these difficulties, and to lesson the cost, a method has been contrived of making artificial boxwood, and, indeed, all kinds of ornamental woods artificially.

In this process the manufacturer takes some suitable cheap wood—beech, maple, pine, or cedar, for instance—and having cut it into proper slices, steeps it in a chemical bath to remove the resin, gum, or other objectionable ingredients. He then dries it until it becomes quite porous, and then in an exhausted vessel he fills the pours, by pressure, with the serum of bullock's blood, with marine glue, common glue, or with any other suitable liquid cement. When in this state of Artificial Ornamental Woods

the serum of bullock's blood, with marine glue, common glue, or with any other sultable liquid coment. When in this state of saturation it is submitted to a crushing pressure, by which the woody fibres are brought as close together as they are in the best boxwood, all the cement being driven out, except what is barely sufficient to hold the fibres together in their new position. Each block is then hoped, planed down to an exact type thickness, the surface bleached, and the material is then fit for use. It is stated that by this process a substance possessing all the requisite homogeniety, hardness, and absence of pores, is obtained, and of any desired size.

English Brutality and American Morals. The Baltimore American, by way of reprisal upon the Londou journals for their impudent, brazen-faced cant about the bad state of morals in America, takes up the police report of a single London daily, and shows a state of coarse, beastly, sensuality and hard cruelty in the domestic character of what is there even considered good society, that goes beyond anything in this country, bad as our large cities have become—mainly through the corrupting infusion of foreign manners and morals. After printing the details of a few cases, the American says:

There is a degree of hard brutality about all the cases that is absolutely appalling, and we are not at a loss to decide as to which is the worst symptom, the cool manner in which the reports are made up, or the un-ENGLISH BRUTALITY AND AMERICAN MORALS.

we are not at a joss to decide as to which is the worst symptom, the cool manuer in which the reports are made up, or the un-paralleled impudence that must sustain a London editor in preparing his strictures on American character. One would suppose that a community of dogs and goats would be ashamed of a similar state of morals, and that the most text and conceived quadraped that the most pert and conceited quadruped in such a community would hardly have the effrontery to assail his neighbors while his own kennel was defiled by the presence of criminals like these.

Oppicial Brutality in Canada—An Old Man Killed by Abder.—At Culross, Canada, a few days since, George Davenport, schoolteacher, an infirm old man, was arrested by a constable named McGregor for forging an order on the trustees of the school where he had been teaching, for a few dollars. McGregor handcuffed the poor old man, and threw him into a lumber-wagon, in which helpless condition he drove him from Walkertown to Culross, at full speed, over cross-ways and every thing that came before him, the result of which was that poor Davenport's head was so smashed up and injured that he died from the effects of the treatment he had received in a day or two afterward. A warrant for manshaughter was issued A warrant for manslaughter was issued against the brutal officer, but hefore it could be served he had escaped.

THE GERMAN VIEW OF THE CONDITION Signay.—It is stated that, during the conference at Baden, the Prince Regent of Prussis directed the attention of the august assembly to the state of affairs in Italy. The Prince Regent is said to have declared that the Sar-dinian government was already overrun by revolution, and that if no attention were revolution, and that if no attention were paid to the further course of events, all Europe might be threatened by revolutionary agitation. It is also said that Baron Schleinitz has been ordered to draw up a circular note, informing the diplomatic agents of Prussia abroad of what had passed at the interview at Baden. In this note particular mention will be made of the words pronounced before Napoleon by the Prince Parsent on the affairs of Italy. Regent on the affairs of Italy.

A Cow Adopts a Strange Calv as Her Own.—John Richardson, who resides in Peoria Ill., has a cow which had a calf some six months ago. She is suffered to roam at large through the day with other cows of the city, and about a week since commenced coming home with her udder drained. This continued, much to the perplexity and annoyance of the family, till Tuesday evening, when she explained the whole matter by bringing home a calf with her. The calf was about a week old, and was evidently not her own—being impossible—yet she displayed was about a week old, and was evidently not her own—being impossible—yet she displayed all the affection and anxiety of a mother for it. When it was taken from her and placed in a pen, she was about frantic, and seemed determined to break into the inclosure which contained it.

Wholesome Advice to Shopkerpers.— Don't think you are making a bargain when you cheat a customer; for, in the long run, all such operations will turn out quadruple

losses.

Don't neglect your regular business, thinking to do better at some outside enterprise; the chances are ten to one you will not succeed.

Don't get excited about politics, unless years quite sure that the election of your candi

date will be better for your business, and for the country, than the other man. THE USEPULNESS OF WOMEN.-The delicate

THE USEPULNESS OF WOMEN.—The delicate female hand, the most beautiful and pliant instrument in the world, once thoroughly edcated, the whole world of design is opened to her, and the field of her labor is boundless. There is scarcely an article of home manufacture in which we have advanced much beyond the rade old Saxon style. Every article of household use, as far as design is concerned, has to be reformed, and will be, as our tastes advance. Why, then, should not the trained female artist hasten to share the work with her brother artist? share the work with her brother artist?

Moss Women Legally Adquired Than Men.—The records of the English Courts show that more women are acquitted than men. During the year 1859, of the men who were proceeded against summarily, 68,7 per cent. were convicted by the Magistrates; of the women only 53.9 per cent.—a difference of nearly 15 pir cent. This fact is stated to be so throughout criminal statistics. The cause is assigned, by a distinguished writer on the subject, to lenieucy towards the sex. The working of the same influence has been observable also in instances in our own country.

A Useful Discovery,—A Beigian, named Stiphen, of Ghent, has made a discovery which may be of some utility. It is, that the rusting of nails employed to fasten the branches of fault trees to walls can be prevented by knocking into the wall at the same time of the nail, a piece of zinc. In giving, a few days ago, an account of the discovery to the Agricultural Society of Ghest, M. Stiphen produced nails which had been eight years in walls in contact with a piece of zinc, and which were not at all rusty.

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